



FIRST EDITION.

10.30 P. M.

THE effect of Tom's stable talk will become painfully apparent to-morrow.

THE Morristown Gazette doesn't talk the way its editor does on the streets.

GEN. GARFIELD's letter of acceptance will be ready on the 12th inst.

SOLDIER vs. statesman. According to good democratic authority, the latter should be chosen, and we do not feel inclined to controvert it.

It is now published that Hancock offered to take orders from Tilden in 1876. This is one good point with him anyway as far as his backers are concerned.

THE artillery of heaven is playing on Georgia. The state is doomed. Verily the mills grind slowly, but nothing gets between the stones that is not mashed.

THE democrats are claiming that thousands of republicans are flocking to Hancock's standard all over the country. It is singular that none of them are to be found in this section.

THE democrats choose hangman's day for their convention. There's a peculiar fitness in that. The second congressional district of Tennessee is worse than a hangman for a democrat.

SOMEBODY wants to know what has become of the Garfield and Arthur club. In answer, we will state that it is in the liveliest condition and will be heard from when its opponents least desire it.

OUR newspaper friend at Chattanooga thinks \$4,500,000 is much too high a sum to pay for a dead Indian, but says Grant was no better. No, Grant never was much of a general, anyway, nor ever won a victory.

JNO. C. NEW says Indiana will go republican. His idea about it is worth as much as any man in it. The Hoosier republicans are going into the campaign with their coats off and will pull through.

THE Regulator thinks we were wrong about the New York figures. Well, we may have underestimated Garfield's vote, and since we desire nothing except to please, we will increase our estimate a little—say to 60,000.

INDIANA in presidential elections is close. Landers, the democratic nominee for governor, is the most blatant demagogue in the whole state. English is very unpopular and the supreme court has just decided against the constitutional amendments.

SOME of the most influential Catholics north will not vote for Hancock because he denied to Mrs. Surratt the last offices of her religion. They declare that their religion is dearer to them than their politics and swear by all the saints that he will get no vote of theirs.

MRS. HANCOCK is a Catholic as we are informed by the most reliable of authorities. She united with that church about two years ago, just after the death of her daughter, to whom she was most devotedly attached. We give this as an item of news and not because we attach to it any potency to injure the general.

It may not be of much importance, but English subscribed \$1 to the Chicago sufferers and not \$100,000, as the Tribune had it. If our young friend attempts to make out a character of generosity for English he will be much in the same position that the West Tennessee crazy man was when he attempted to put the Mississippi river in a pint bottle.

Two districts in Tennessee will go republican this year beyond a shadow of doubt, and if the national congressional committee will do the work in the Memphis district that they should, it could be carried. The democratic majority is very small and the republicans have carried it. With the demoralization on state affairs and the peculiarly mixed condition of Memphis politics, we ought to elect a representative from there.

It is now pretty well settled that both the funders and readjusters, in Virginia, will put up a Hancock and English electoral ticket, different only in the electors. One thing that may be expected in that state, however, is a gain of two congressmen. Senator Withers will be a candidate in the ninth. In the Lynchburg district there is a strong contest going on over the nomination between Daniels and Tucker, with the chances slightly in favor of the latter.

INDICATIONS: For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, partly cloudy weather, local rains, southwesterly winds, stationary or higher temperature, nearly stationary barometer.

POLITICAL.

DES MOINES, July 1.—Hon. Jno. Kasson, minister at Vienna, was yesterday unanimously nominated by the republicans of the fifth district for congress. M. E. Cutts, of Askalooza, formerly attorney general, was nominated for the sixth district.

WHEELING, W. VA., July 1.—The republican state convention at Grafton yesterday nominated Geo. C. Sturgis, of Morgantown, for governor; Geo. B. Caldwell, of Wheeling, for attorney general, and Edwin Maxwell, of Clarksburg, for judge of the supreme court of appeals. The convention was large and harmonious.

ST. ALBANS, VT., July 1.—The third district republican convention nominated W. W. Grant for congress.

THE CATHOLICS.

NEW YORK, July 1.—The two hundredth anniversary of the institution of the order of Christian brothers by Jean Baptiste De La Salle was celebrated this morning by a solemn pontifical high mass at St. Patrick's cathedral. Cardinal McCloskey presided, Bishop McInerney, of Albany, acting as celebrant. The sermon was preached by Bishop Gross, of Savannah. Archbishop Williams, of Boston; Bishops Carigan, of Newark, Lynch, of Charleston, and Conroy were also present, together with some two hundred priests. All the Christian brotherhoods in this city and vicinity were represented. A banquet was given at the female orphan asylum, followed by services in the cathedral.

THE SEAWONAHOKA.

NEW YORK, July 1.—Thirty-two bodies of the victims of the Seawonahoka disaster have been recovered, and all but four identified. The number of passengers not heard from by friends is thirty. If all the missing be added to the known loss, the total will reach sixty-two.

NEW YORK, July 1.—Of the 187 deaths in this city for the twenty-four hours ending at 12 o'clock today, seventy-nine were caused directly by the excessive heat, which also accelerated death in 25 per cent. of other causes.

FOREIGN NEWS.

VIENNA, July 1.—News has reached here that five thousand Albanians are marching into the northern portion of the ceded districts.

LONDON, July 1.—A Paris dispatch says the closing of the Jesuit chapel in Rue Severs, with the sacrament left inside, is regarded by the Catholics as a great desecration. The persons arrested in the streets, including an ex-prefect, a writer on the Journal la Justice and some students, were all released.

A Paris dispatch says M. Constant, minister of the interior and worship, has received a letter threatening him with assassination, in the name of the Sacred Heart.

A dispatch from Rome to the Pall Mall Gazette says the French Jesuit orders affected by the anti-Jesuit decrees, have telegraphed to the vatican their intention to submit to law. This means the orders which have not yet been expelled. The same dispatch also says that the pope has decided to accept the Prussian church law. He intends at the next consistory to nominate bishops to fill the vacant sees.

The semi-official note which has been sent by the French government to the journals announcing the execution of anti-Jesuit decrees has not led to disturbance in any part of France, and that the effect had only to be given to-day (Wednesday) to decrees affecting the Jesuits concludes as follows: "The government knows its duty and will perform it with firmness."

A Paris dispatch says: "The number of persons expelled from the Jesuit chapel here yesterday morning was thirteen, including one Englishman and one Russian. The second Jesuit establishment, that of the German Jesuits, is at present not interfered with. At La Val several English Jesuits called on the crowd of spectators to witness that their rights were being violated and said they would appeal to the English ambassador. The crowd of people which witnessed the expulsion of the Jesuits from the establishment in Rue de Severs were almost stupefied by the procedure employed. In Paris where the individual is drowned in the mass the thing is less serious, but in the provinces it will have a

far deeper effect. France will be divided into two camps, separated by an unfathomable abyss. Those only who have lived in the provinces can form an idea of the effect of these oppressive measures. The government ought not to proceed further in this direction. The country must not come to look upon the republic as synonymous with persecution, because, at present, the republic has no opposition to fear. It ought to be tolerant, for it can be so without danger. The government, supported by the nation and victorious over all adversaries, commits the greatest blunder by violating personal liberty under the pretext of protecting itself when in no danger.

It is expected that the Jesuits will immediately apply to the judges, complaining of the violation of their rights of property and domicile, and praying for an order of reinstatement in the pending trial of the case. The government will contend that the ordinary tribunals have no jurisdiction in such disputes between individuals and the state, and that the council of state can alone determine the validity of expulsion. The government, however, is in manifest difficulty with other unrecognized orders, as it never calculated on their refusing to apply for recognition, and now that they have firmly resolved on linking their fate with the Jesuits, the government must either shut its eyes to a violation of the decrees, or report on a much larger scale (Wednesday's) proceedings.

The Times, of this morning, says: "We understand the conservatives are disposed to settle by legislation the question of the right to make affirmation by members of the house of commons. An authoritative statement to this effect will be made in the house this evening."

In the house of commons this afternoon the speaker ruled that Mr. Gladstone's motion allowing all elected members to affirm, etc., was in order, and Mr. Gladstone then moved it.

The house of commons is crowded this evening in anticipation of a debate on the Bradlaugh case. Bradlaugh is seated under the gallery.

LATER—7.30 p. m.—When the discussion began, John E. Garst, conservative, for Chatham, raised the point of order that Mr. Gladstone's motion allowing the newly elected members of parliament to qualify either by oath or affirmation, as they may prefer, was out of order, inasmuch as it referred to a question already decided this session. He maintained that Sir Stafford Northcote had endeavored to prevent the house from breaking the law, and to prevent Mr. Bradlaugh from being smuggled into a seat. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Garst applied the epithet "disorderly" to Mr. Gladstone's motion.

This elicited cries of "Order," "Order," Mr. Gladstone, in reply, said the course he proposed was intended to preserve the dignity of the house. He added that he was not aware that a duly elected member could be questioned as to his religious belief.

Mr. Gladstone's were gone tempered and threw the burden of the debate on the opposition.

Fourteen horses, imported direct from Kentucky, were sold at Aldridge's, in London, yesterday, at an average price of 61 pounds.

MINOR DISPATCHES.

MASSLEY, July 1.—The whole number of weavers in the district having finished the pieces in hand joined the rest of the operatives in the strike last night.

Grounds for Expecting to Carry Indiana.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Secretary Thompson, of the navy department, is very confident that the republicans will carry Indiana. He bases his opinion upon the reasons generally advanced by John C. New, of that state, that the democratic party is unpopular, and that the democrats have greatly increased their difficulties by the forced, arbitrary and unlawful act of the state supreme court in overriding the will of the people, and providing for an October election.

Attorney General Devens, since his return to Washington, too, has expressed himself as very hopeful of the result, and reports an exceedingly good feeling among the republicans whom he met on his recent northern trip.

Removal of W. T. B. Jones. The popular Barber of Knoxville, to the east side of Gay street, opposite R. S. Payne, where he wishes to see his many customers. He is truly thankful for their past patronage and solicits a continuance of the same.

REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE WORK.

Meeting of the National Committee in this City—Choice of a Chairman—Plans of the Republican State Committee.

(New York Tribune.)

The republican national committee will meet at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in this city on Thursday. The first duty of the committee will be to elect a chairman and a secretary. Marshall Jewell is now temporary chairman of the committee. Several of the members are expected here to-day, when there may be some indication as to the probable choice for chairman.

The leaders of the New York state republican committee favor leasing a house somewhere in the vicinity of the Fifth Avenue Hotel for the use of the national and state committees jointly. Usually both committees have had headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, but it is stated that sufficient room can not be obtained there this year.

The executive committee of the republican state committee will probably meet in this city on July 15th, and begin active campaign work. The state committee itself will probably not be called together before September 1st. There will then be submitted to it the question of whether or not a state convention shall be held for the nomination of a successor for Sanford E. Church, as chief judge of the court of appeals. Some of the members of the state committee think the holding of a state convention for this purpose unnecessary. The expense of holding a state convention is estimated to be \$30,000. If such an expenditure can be avoided they think it would be wise to do so. They suggest that the leaders of the republican county organizations throughout the state be consulted as to the propriety of having the state committee nominate a candidate. The executive committee has the machinery of the campaign already perfected. It is in such excellent order that, as expressed yesterday by one of the members of the state committee, "the state after it is set in motion."

The same gentleman said that the democrats totally lacked organization for the purposes of a campaign, and that it would take the democratic state committee "twenty days to get a going." It is stated that General Arthur is yet undecided whether or not he will retain the chairmanship of the republican state committee. His friends urge him not to resign the position, saying that his experience in the position of chairman would be invaluable to the party the present year.

OLIVER SPRINGS.

Its Waters and Curiosities.

MR. EDITOR: If East Tennessee has no other advantages, its watering places alone would be sufficient to give it prominence in the whole country. There is one resort so little known, but deserving of more than a passing notice, that I trust you will give your readers the benefit of this brief description of Oliver Springs. Oliver Springs are situated on the foot of Cumberland mountains, or more properly speaking, Walden's ridge, at a place known as Winters' gap. They are located in Anderson county, but within pistol shot of Roane and Morgan counties. A very pretty village has been built, and there are two stores doing a thriving business; in close proximity are the celebrated Oliver and Ross coal banks, containing the finest coal for grate and manufacturing purposes, and only waiting for railroad facilities to take first rank in claiming favor at the hands of consumers.

Still nearer is the famous salt well, and within a short distance and located upon the lands of our townsman, Geo. W. Ross, is one of nature's curiosities, a gas spring. Bubbling up through the limpid waters of a small mountain stream, a steady flow of gas escapes into the air. An ordinary lamp can, to which is added a gas burner, be readily set to hand, and when tilted over the spring one needs but apply a burning match and nature's own gas works are lighted, burning with a steady, bright light. All around the place one has but to punch a hole in the ground with a walking stick and as many meterless gas jets are ready for the match. The writer has never heard of any disputed meter accounts in that region of the country, and investigating gas committees would be there considered a curiosity as great as the wonderful gas spring itself.

Another one of the wonders of that famous resort is the blue spring—a spring without a bottom, at least so far as could be ascertained by the simple contrivances used by the natives there. It covers a considerable space, and looking into its blue waters, one can see the tops of large forest trees, apparently the water is but really some forty feet from the surface.

The scenery is grand; gentle when scanning the vast level bottom lands, and sublime in its ruggedness when directed to the towering mountain peaks, endeavoring to overreach each other in their anxiety to pierce the vaulting arch of the sky. The atmosphere is made pleasant by the bracing currents of air which constantly seek an outlet through the funnel called Winters' Gap, and frequent showers are the result of chasing clouds breaking through the broad mountain sides.

The springs proper are situated in a beautiful grove. Within a space about 12 feet square are five different waters, the white sulphur, the black sulphur, the black water and the pure spring. Within a hundred yards is a pure magnesia spring, and within an equal distance a strong chalybeate fountain.

John H. Hannah, is the proprietress of the hotel. She is a cultivated and refined lady, kind in her manners and energetic in her endeavors to make her guests comfortable. There are ample accommodations for many people. Mrs. Mitchell and Major Hornsby also entertain boarders; both are most comfortable places, and the writer can testify to the excellent qualities of Major Hornsby and his estimable lady, at whose house his family have been enjoying themselves and regaining their health for the last four weeks.

The springs are twenty-eight miles from the city, and can be reached by back over a very good road in about six hours. Whenever the Emory Gap railroad is built, Oliver's will be the most famous watering places in the south. Quite a number of Knoxville people are staying over there, escaped from the heat and turmoil of city life and enjoying the rare luxury of sleeping under blankets while we city people are panting for breath.

Yours, truly, &c., Z. TARGAL.

Knoxville, Tenn., June 30, 1880.

Always a Democrat.

(Chicago Tribune.)

In the city of Cleveland there has just been formed a Garfield club of German Jews, many of whom have in years past voted the democratic ticket. At the first meeting of this club, a peddler who has for many years carried a pack over the hills of northern Ohio, came forward to sign the roll. He said: "I have always been a democrat. But I said, many years ago, that, if I ever had a chance to vote or say a good word for this Mr. Garfield, I should do so. I tell you for why. I was one night tired and hungry, carrying my pack along the roads of Hiram, and I had tried many places to stay all night. Nobody would keep the poor Jew. Finally I stopped at Mr. Garfield's house. I did not know he was a general, or anybody but a common man. I asked him if I could stay all night. I told him that I was tired and hungry. He said I could stay, of course; and he talked with me so kind, and he speaks the German so fine, and he has travelled all over Fatherland. He asked me so many questions all about my business and my stay in this country, and he seemed to be so much interested in what I said to him. I tell you I was never so treated in my life. He's one gentleman and one great man. I found out the next day that he was the great general and the great orator. I tell you he is the man we all should vote for."

As the poor peddler related his story in broken English, he nearly broke down with emotion.

Hurrah for Garfield.

(Chicago Tribune.)

AKRON, O., June 24.—For the past few days I have had a rather more than usual opportunity to ascertain how the nomination of Gen. Garfield is striking the country at large, now that the first excitement and hurrah day or two have subsided. A Clinton and Thomas voting a great deal of as uncompromising democrats as exist in the United States. They were for many years neighbors of the general in Hiram, and know him as well as men can. Their first exclamation was: "Hurrah for Garfield!"

"How do you like the nomination?" I asked. "Well, you've got a decent man for once. We can't vote against him." This is the sentiment of very many democrats of the state, and will make its power felt in October and November.

Two Reports.

(Cincinnati Gazette.)

The press is mightier than the sword. Within an hour after Gen. Hancock was nominated, reporters for two papers had called upon him to inquire severally—first, whether in 1876 he wrote a letter saying that Tilden was elected, and that he could take the office of office at New York, and that if he did so, Hancock, would receive orders from him; second, whether he wrote a letter offering Mrs. Surratt's body to the doctors for dissection; both of these charges having been made in democratic circles to affect his nomination—the first favorably, the second otherwise.

Our next door contemporary is still quiet about Hancock's views.

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W. P. HILL, Crockett Station, Tenn., writes: "Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic has done wonders here. A lady who had been doctored nearly to death for several years, has been cured of Indigestion, Great Prostration by the use of Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic, which raised her from her bed, and enabled her to resume her usual avocations." "Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic has done wonders here. A lady who had been doctored nearly to death for several years, has been cured of Indigestion, Great Prostration by the use of Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic, which raised her from her bed, and enabled her to resume her usual avocations."

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